

464 BC

Revolt of the Helots in Sparta

Athen's power had been steadily growing so that she was supreme on land & sea, while that of Sparta had begun to decline. The slaves (or Helots) taking advantage of an earthquake revolted and with their allies, the Messenians secured the strongest military position in the Peloponnese.

The revolt was put down, but
Sparta applied to Athens for aid.

464-456 BC

Third MESSENIAN War

Confusion following earthquake gave
HELOTS courage to revolt

Battle of ITHOME: Besieged

Messenians capitulated. In this war
Sparta employs and then returns Athenian
aid, where upon Athens allies herself
to ARGOS, the rival of Sparta

464 - 420 BC

Activity of the Sculptor Polyclitus
of Argos

464 → 423 BC

reign of Artaxerxes I

Nehemiah served as cup bearer
to Artaxerxes I. in 503 A. He
received a term appointment as
"governor" of Jerusalem in order to
rebuild Jerusalem's fortifications

464-54BC

HELLOT revolt.

SIEGE OF ITHOME

464-456 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Third Messenian War

464-424 B C

Artaxerxes was king of Persia

464 BC

Sparta

The helots struck after an earthquake shook Sparta to pieces. They fortified themselves in Mount ITIOKE, beginning in 464 BC, and surrendered only when they were promised they would not be killed or forced to return to slavery. Sparta kept its promise, allowing the helots to sail to the naval station of NAUPACTUS.

founded by Athens on the northern
shore of the Gulf of Corinth.

464 BC

Messenian (Helot) revolt
against Sparta.
Siege of Ithome.